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BOROUGH



OF LUTON.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON

Health, Sanitary Conditions,

ETC., OF THE

Borough of Luton,

FOR THE YEAR 1925,

BY

WILLIAM ARCHIBALD,


T.D., M.D., Ch.B. (Glas.), D.P.H. (Camb.),

Medical Officer of Health,
Medical Officer to the Education Committee,
Medical Superintendent of Infectious Diseases
and Small Pox Hospitals,
Police Surgeon.

H. STALKER, PRINTER, WELLINGTON STREET.



General View of New Administrative Block, Spittlesea Hospital. Opened October, 1925.



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Interior View of New Cubicle Block.



Exterior View of New Cubicle Block, Spittlesea.
Opened October, 1925.

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and Small Pox Hospitals,
Police Surgeon.

*Public Health Department,
Waller Street, Luton,
March 26th, 1926.*

*To His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Luton.*

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you my Thirteenth Annual Report as Medical Officer of Health, which is also the forty-seventh Annual Report on the Health, Sanitary Conditions, &c., of the Borough.

In accordance with the requirements of Article 14 (3) of the Sanitary Officers Order, 1922, the Report for 1925 is to be a Survey Report, with special reference to the progress made in the area during the preceding five years in the improvement of the Public Health.

The birth rate for the year is the lowest ever recorded in Luton, the town thus conforming with the Country as a whole. The Infant Mortality rate, though slightly higher than last year, is one we may be justly proud of.

It is a pleasurable duty to acknowledge the cordial and valuable assistance I have received from all members of the Staff in carrying out the duties of this Department.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. ARCHIBALD.

ANNUAL REPORT.

Arrangement of Report.

1. GENERAL.
 - Natural and Social Conditions.
 - Vital Statistics for 5 years, 1921-25 and for 1925.
 - Comparative Table.
2. PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.
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 - Clinics.
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7. TUBERCULOSIS.
8. VENEREAL DISEASES.
9. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.
 - General Remarks.
 - Tables.
10. INFANTILE MORTALITY.
11. PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.
12. TABLES.

1. Natural and Social Conditions.

Luton is an industrial town, 3,132 acres in extent, situated near the source of the River Lea, on a chalky sub-soil. The main part of the town occupies a saucer-shaped depression between hills to the north and south, and is divided into almost equal halves by the London, Midland and Scottish main line, which traverses it from east to west. Although manufacturing of all kinds is carried on, most of the trades employ electricity for power, and there is a comparative freedom from atmospheric pollution from smoke. Indeed, the purity of the atmosphere is a very noticeable fact. Electricity is supplied by the Town Council at a very moderate rate, and the undertaking is successful in every way.

At the Census in 1921, there were 13,192 inhabited houses; 14,500 families or separate occupiers; the Rateable Value of the Borough was £276,064, and the sum represented by 1d. rate was £1,000.

The social conditions are on the whole good, as the town is furnished entirely with Company's water, laid on to the houses, and a complete water carriage system for sewage. The principal industry is hat making, with its allied trades: dyeing, millinery, ribbons, velvet, &c. In the large hat factories the machines are all worked by electricity, and many women are employed in their homes making and trimming hats. Engineering trades are represented by several large and important firms; ball bearings, motor cars, castings of all descriptions, cooking stoves and machines being turned out.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE FIVE YEARS, 1921-25, INCLUSIVE.

The main facts under the heading are tabulated below.

AREA OF TOWN, 3,132 ACRES.

Year.	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Population...	57,800	58,260	58,530	59,220	60,000
No. Inhabited Houses	13,192	13,266	13,350	13,445	13,722
No. separate Families	14,500	14,666	15,060	15,980	16,025
Rateable value	£276,064 12 6	£276,064 12 6	£286,014	£294,749	
Sum represented by 1d. rate	£1,000	£995	£1,103	£1,118	£1,200
New Houses Erected	74	90	95	277	389
Erected by Town Council	70	46	Nil	Nil	2

This Table shows the progress of the town as regards Population, Rateable Value and the number of Houses erected.

TABLE SHOWING BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE AND INFANT MORTALITY RATE FOR THE FIVE YEARS, 1921-25, INCLUSIVE.

Year.	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Birth Rate...	20·1	17·8	18·34	15·4	14·1
Death Rate	10·6	11·5	9·2	10·1	10·2
Infant Mortality Rate	89·5	75	56·8	61·4	74·5

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

			Total.	Males.	Females.
Births	{ Legitimate	... ..	860	446	414
	{ Illegitimate	... ..	39	18	21
Birth Rate 14·1 per 1,000 of population.					

				Total.	Males.	Females.
Deaths	...	...	...	640	323	317
Death Rate 10·2 per 1,000 of population.						

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth :—

From Sepsis	...	...	1
From other causes	...	...	3

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births = 67.

Legitimate	...	61	=	71	per 1,000 legitimate births.
Illegitimate	...	6	=	154	per 1,000 illegitimate births.

Deaths from :—		Males.	Females.
Measles (all ages)...	...	—	—
Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	6	3
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	...	—	1

BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY
DURING THE YEAR 1925.

(Provisional figures. The rates for England and Wales have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1925, while those for the towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1924. The mortality rates refer to the whole population as regards England and Wales, but only to civilians as regards London and the groups of towns).

	Birth-rates per 1,000 total popu- lation.	ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.								
		All Causes	Enteric Fever.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.
England and Wales ...	18·3	12·2	0·01	0·00	0·13	0·03	0·15	0·07	0·32	0·47
105 Great Towns, includ- ing London (1921 Cen- sus Populations ex- ceeding 50,000) ...	18·8	12·2	0·01	0·00	0·17	0·03	0·18	0·09	0·30	0·43
157 Smaller Towns (1921 Census Populations 20,000—50,000) ...	18·3	11·2	0·01	0·00	0·15	0·02	0·14	0·06	0·31	0·38
London	18·0	11·7	0·01	0·00	0·08	0·02	0·19	0·11	0·23	0·46
LUTON	14·1	10·2	0·01	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·15	0·15	0·27	

	RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS.		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS.		
	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 Years).	Total Deaths under One Year.	Causes of Death Certi- fied by Regis- tered Medical Practitioners.	Inquest Cases.	Uncertified Causes of Death.
England and Wales	8·4	75	92·1	6·9	1·0
105 Great Towns, including London (1921 Census Populations exceeding 50,000) ...	10·8	79	92·1	7·3	0·6
157 Smaller Towns (1921 Census Populations 20,000—50,000)	7·6	74	93·0	5·9	1·1
London	10·6	67	91·1	8·9	0·0
LUTON	1·2	74·5	91·9	7·1	1·0

2. Summary of Nursing Arrangements, Hospitals, and other Institutions available for the District.

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

(a) *General.* There is no Nursing Association, but most of the Churches employ a Nurse who attends to cases requiring attention in the homes. These Nurses are fully employed and do excellent work.

(b) Infectious cases, not removed to Hospital, are generally nursed by parents. Severe cases are often attended by the Parish Nurses and the Health Visitors. During the year 38·7% of the cases of the notifiable infectious diseases were removed to hospital.

MIDWIVES. No municipal midwives are employed. 7 midwives practice in the town.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Name.	Situation.	Nature of Accommodation.	By whom Provided.
Maternity and Child Welfare Centres	5 in Number, situated in Halls rented for the purpose.	Consultation and treatment by M.O.H. and part time Medical Officer.	Borough Council.
Day Nurseries	Nil.	—	—
School Clinic	Waller Street, adjoining the office of M.O.H.	Minor ailments, Ringworms, &c.	Education Committee.
Tuberculosis Dispensary	Church Street	Diagnosis and treatment, suitable cases sent to County Sanatorium.	Beds. County Council.
Venereal Dispensary	Bute Hospital	Consulting Rooms and rooms for treatment.	Beds. County Council.

Hospitals provided or subsidised by the Local Authority, or by the County Council for :—

- (1) Tuberculosis. County Sanatorium, near Sandy, Beds.
- (2) Maternity. Nil.
- (3) Children. Children's Home, London Road, Luton.
- (4) Fever. Isolation Hospital, Spittlesea, near Luton. 36 beds.
- (5) Smallpox. Nil.
- (6) Other. Bute Hospital, Luton (General), 50 beds.

The old Scarlet Fever Pavilion is now out of commission on account of its proximity to the new Administrative Block.

A new 18-bed ward is to be erected without delay.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(a) Infectious cases: One horse ambulance, the property of the Town Council.

(b) Non-infectious and Accident cases: One motor ambulance on charge from B.R.C.S. to Town Council, and kept at local Police Station.

No. III. Division St. John Ambulance: 2 hand litters and 6 stretchers. Personnel about 30 men.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

POSITION.	NAME.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
Medical Officer of Health Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Supt. Infectious Diseases Hospital	William Archibald,* M.D., Ch.B. (Glas.), D.P.H. (Camb.)	24th Nov., 1908
Sanitary and Drugs Inspector ...	Arthur J. Nichols, M.R.S.I.*	24th July, 1923
Certificates of Royal Sanitary Institute, for Inspector of Nuisances, P.H.A. 1875, Meat and Food Inspector, and Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works ;		
City and Guilds of London Institute, 1st Class Honours full Technogical Certificate and 1st Prize Medal for Plumber's Work and House Sanitation ;		
Worshipful Plumbers' Company, Certificate and 1st Prize Honours Medal ;		
Board of Education Certificates for Advanced Building Construction, etc., etc.		
Assistant Inspector of Nuisances	David Peck ...	18th Jan., 1921
Assistant Inspector and Clerk ...	Ed. Canterbury, A.R.S.I.	11th Feb., 1924
Clerk (Medical Officer Health) ...	Olive May Roberts ...	30th May, 1916
Med. Supt. Church Street and Bury Park Welfare Centres	Ellen Davis, M.B.† *	6th Dec., 1921
Health Visitor ...	Daisy M. McLeod, C.M.B.* Cert. R.S.I. & L.S.M.	18th Jan., 1921
„ ...	Elsie T. White, C.M.B. Cert.	17th Mar., 1925
Public Analyst ...	J. Kear Colwell, F.I.C.*	2nd April, 1912
Inspector under D.A.A. ...	K.J. Urquhart, M.R.C.V.S.	4th May, 1920
Matron, Infec. Diseases Hospital	Lilian Annie Dally ...	23rd Oct., 1923
Staff Nurse ...	Mary E. Harris ...	9th Mar., 1925

*Contribution to salary under the Public Health Acts, or by Exchequer Grants.

†Part time.

LOCAL ACTS AND ORDERS.

The Luton Corporation Act, 1911 (1 and 2 Geo. V. Ch. lxxxvii).
 Baths and Wash-houses Act, 1846, adopted July, 1871.
 Infectious Diseases (Not.) Act, 1889 „ January, 1896.
 Infectious Diseases (Prev.) Act, 1890 „ „
 Public Health Acts Amendment Acts, 1890, parts 2, 3, 4 and 5, adopted
 May, 1890.
 Notification of Births Act, 1907, adopted January, 1908.
 Public Health Act, 1925, Parts II, III, IV and V, 9th Nov., 1925.

BYELAWS.

Name.	When made by Council.
Cleansing of Footways and Pavements	7th July, 1896.
Management and use of Baths	„
Slaughter Houses	„
Common Lodging Houses	„
Nuisances	„
Regulations under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk-shops Order, 1885	16th Jan., 1900.
Regulation under D.A.A. and Glanders Order, 1907	4th Feb., 1908.
Regulations under Epizootic Abortion Order, 1920	22nd June, 1920.
Regulations as to Pig Dealers	2nd Feb., 1909.
Regulations Underground Sleeping Rooms ...	13th July, 1925.

3. Sanitary circumstances of the Town.

(a) WATER. Luton has an abundant supply of excellent water, of high bacterial purity, derived from deep wells in the chalk and distributed by the Water Company. The supply is constant through iron pipes, and only in a few instances is the supply derived from standpipes. There is no possibility of the source of supply being contaminated. Through the courtesy of the Water Company's Engineer (Mr. P. C. Phillips) the latest Analyst's Report is appended :—

ANALYSIS (expressed in terms of grains per gallon).

Total solids	30'0	grains per gallon
Chlorine	1'4	„ „
Free Ammonia	0'0010	„ „
Albumenoid Ammonia	0'0021	„ „
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F.	0'039	„ „
Nitrogen as Nitrates	0'268	„ „
Nitrites	Nil	
Hardness Total	25'0	„ „
„ Permanent	5'5	„ „

The sample was clear and had no smell.

A microscopic examination revealed the presence of one or two vegetable and mineral fragments.

OPINION. This is a hard water of great organic purity and quite suitable for use for all dietetic purposes.

(Signed), J. KEAR COLWELL.

Within the Borough are 16 premises which draw their water supply from private sources, namely shallow wells on their premises. These addresses are as follows :—

Park Square.

Park Street : Nos. 25, 38a, 216, 218 and 220.

Park Road : "Why ask you" Cottage.

Melson Street : Nos. 15, 11 and 16.

Cromwell Road : No. 22.

Dunstable Road : No. 116, 112 and 110.

New Bedford Road : British Gelatine Works and House
(Good deep well).

„ „ Dye Works and House, „ „
Stockingstone Lane : One house.

Steps are being taken to have all these water supplies analysed.

(b) RIVERS AND STREAMS. Luton being situated near the source of the river Lea, the river is only a tiny stream as it passes through the town. Many large work premises are situated on its banks, and complaints of offensive emanations are not uncommon. These happenings have at once been investigated and the trouble quickly abated. No really serious pollution has been discovered. The Lea, after passing through the town, receives the effluent from the Corporation Sewage Works, and as the river afterwards helps to supply the City of London with drinking water every precaution is taken to ensure as pure an effluent as possible. Samples are taken regularly, and are on the whole very satisfactory. The town has one representative on the Lea Conservancy Board.

(c) DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE. The drainage of the town is on the water carriage system, is semi-separate in character, the whole of the soil water sewage being dealt with by filtration and the effluent returned to the river Lea at a point where the river leaves the Borough.

(d) CLOSET ACCOMMODATION. With but a few exceptions the whole of the closet accommodation is on the water carriage system.

(e) SCAVENGING. All house refuse is collected weekly by horse drawn vehicles, but with the expansion of the town the provision of motor vehicles for the out-lying parts is being considered. All refuse is removed to the Council's Refuse Destructor within the Borough, or to a Tip situate in the Rural Area approximately two miles from the centre of the town. Expansion of the Refuse Destructor Works is taking place with the view to incinerating all refuse collected within the Borough. The loads of refuse are not regularly weighed. The following table shows the number of loads collected during the years shown :—

Year.	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Loads to Refuse Destructor	14597	13467	15133	14621	14336
Loads to Tip	569	1999	1619	1893	3077
Totals	15166	15466	16752	16514	17413

The substitution of Galvanised Iron Dust Bins for ashpits is being carried out under a local Act, the change taking place only where ashpits are found defective. The number of conversions effected during the year being 64.

(f) SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA. The following tables give in detail the work done under this heading for the year 1925, the various items being shown :—

NUISANCES DEALT WITH.

Nuisance from Defective Drains. Soil Water	...	...	...	...	...	97
„ „ Surface Water	...	...	...	...	...	34
„ Drains requiring reconstructing. Soil Water	...	...	...	...	...	27
„ „ „ Surface Water	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ Drains not efficiently trapped	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ Choked Intercepting traps...	...	...	...	...	...	5
„ Defective Soil Pipes	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ Ventilation Shafts	...	...	...	...	...	31
„ Absence of „	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ Defective Manholes or Covers	...	...	...	...	...	12
„ Rain Water Pipes requiring disconnecting	...	...	...	...	...	12
Insufficient Water Closet accomodation, including Defective Pan and Traps	...	...	...	...	...	112
Defective Water Closet Cisterns or Flush Pipes	...	...	...	...	...	65
„ Bath, Lavatory or Sink Waste Pipes	...	...	...	...	...	10
„ Waste Pipes requiring Trapping	...	...	...	...	...	5
Houses having no Sinks	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ Defective Sinks	...	...	...	...	...	2
Nuisance from Defective Eaves, Gutters or Rain Water Pipes	...	...	...	...	...	41
„ „ Cesspools	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ Stagnant Water	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ Offensive Accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	27
„ Animals, Poultry, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	7
„ Verminous Premises	...	...	...	...	...	24
„ Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ Defective Ashpits	...	...	...	...	...	69
„ „ Dust Bins...	...	...	...	...	...	231
„ Absence of Dust Bins	...	...	...	...	...	110
„ Defective Yard Paving	...	...	...	...	...	20
„ Premises requiring cleansing	...	...	...	...	...	101
„ Water Closets „	...	...	...	...	...	41
„ Smoky House or Factory Chimneys	...	...	...	...	...	8
„ Defective Fireplaces or Stoves	...	...	...	...	...	31
„ „ Coppers	...	...	...	...	...	29
„ „ Ventilation	...	...	...	...	...	65
„ „ Windows and Doors	...	...	...	...	...	65
„ „ Roofs	...	...	...	...	...	62
„ „ Pointing or Damp Walls	...	...	...	...	...	77
„ „ Floors	...	...	...	...	...	37
Nuisance from Defective Plastering	...	...	...	...	...	73
„ „ Stairs	...	...	...	...	...	21
„ Absence of efficient Damp-proof Course...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Absence of, or Insufficient Accommodation for Food Storage...	...	...	...	...	...	5
No address of owner on Rent Book...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Burning Refuse	...	...	...	...	...	5
Theatres—Sanitary accommodation, Ventilation, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	8
Bakehouses without Abstract or Blue Book	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ requiring Lime-washing or Cleansing	...	...	...	...	...	8
„ having insufficient Water Closet Accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	5
„ having improper Accommodation for Storing Refuse	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ Yard requiring cleansing	...	...	...	...	...	1
Factories having insufficient Sanitary Accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	39
„ having unsuitable or defective Accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	11
„ having Sanitary Accommodation not separate for sexes	...	...	...	...	...	7
„ or Workshops failing to notify Outworkers	...	...	...	...	...	1

Workshops or Workplaces—Requiring Limewashing or Cleansing	...	...	9
„ „ „ Abstract or Blue Book	...	...	2
„ „ „ Ventilating or Alteration	...	...	3
„ „ „ Having insufficient Water Closet Accom.	...	...	11
„ „ „ Having improper „	...	...	4
„ „ „ Having Sanitary Accommodation not separate for sexes...	...	...	1
„ „ „ Having improper Accom. for Storing Refuse	...	...	2

Cowsheds or Dairies and Slaughterhouses :—

Requiring Limewashing or Cleansing	..	...	...	...	...	8
„ Draining	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ Lighting	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ Paving	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ Ventilating	...	...	..	...	...	1
„ Dust Bins	...	...	...	...	...	1
Insufficient Water Closet Accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	3
Requiring Removal of Refuse	...	...	...	...	...	1

Nuisances from Markets and Shops Offensive Accumulation ... 4

Total ... 1764

NUMBER AND NATURE OF INSPECTIONS CARRIED OUT.

Number of Inspections under Rent Restriction Act	...	...	...	...	1
„ Certificates Granted	...	...	...	...	1
Nuisances and Complaints reported to Public Health Department	...	...	...	...	247
Inspection of Premises where nuisances were found	...	...	...	...	780
„ Premises where no nuisances were found	...	...	...	...	62
„ Premises where offensive trades are conducted	...	...	...	...	40
„ Premises where fish curing is conducted	...	...	...	...	3
„ Premises where cooked foods are prepared	...	...	...	...	8
„ Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	...	5
„ Workshops	...	...	...	...	47
„ Factories	...	...	...	...	26
„ Schools	...	...	...	...	2
„ Slaughter Houses	...	...	...	...	689
„ Cattle Market	...	...	...	...	34
„ Dairies and Milkshops	...	...	...	...	27
„ Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	10
„ Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	24
„ Markets and Shops	...	...	...	...	86
Visits to property under notice or work in progress	...	...	...	...	1542
Preliminary Notices to Owners	...	...	...	...	780
Letters to Owners re Absence of Name and Address from Rent Book...	...	...	...	...	41
Number of Legal Notices issued for abatement or abolition of nuisances :—					

Served. Complied with.

*P.H.A., 1875	...	...	...	32	31
H.A., 1925, Sec. 3	...	...	...	15	2
L.C.A., 1911, „ 36	...	...	...	16	16
I.D.P.A., 1890, „ 5	...	...	...	87	87
P.H.A.(A.)A., 1890, „ 24	...	...	...	18	18
P.H.A.(A.)A., 1907, „ 44	...	...	...	1	1
Rent Restrictions Act, 1920, Sec. 2 (2)	...	...	...	1	1
				170	156

*26 of these notices were for sanitary accommodation in Factories and Workshops.

[illegible]

BAKEHOUSES.

Requiring Abstract or Blue Books ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ Limewashing or cleansing	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Having insufficient Water Closet Accommodation			...	...	...	...	5
Having improper Accommodation for storing refuse			...	...	...	...	1
Requiring Yard cleansing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
					Total	...	16

FACTORIES.

Having insufficient Sanitary Accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	39
Having unsuitable or defective Sanitary Accommodation			...	...	...	11
Not separate for the sexes	...	...	...	...	...	7
						<hr/> 57

WORKSHOPS OR WORKPLACES.

Requiring Limewashing or Cleansing	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
,, Abstract or Blue Book	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
,, Ventilating	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Having insufficient Water Closet Accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
,, Improper	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
,, Improper Accommodation for storing refuse	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sanitary Accommodation not separate for the sexes	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
							—
					Total	...	32

COWSHEDS, DAIRIES AND SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

Requiring Limewashing or cleansing	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
„ Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Requiring Lighting	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ Paving	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ Ventilating	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ Garbage Bins	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Insufficient Water Closet Accommodation...		...	...	...	...	...	3
Requiring removal of refuse ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
							18

Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Factory Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshops Acts (Sec. 5, 1901) :—

Notified by H.M. Inspector	44
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector...	44

SANITARY CONDITIONS OF THEATRES, MUSIC HALLS, &c.

(Ministry of Health Circular No. 120).

Visits to Cinemas, Theatres, &c.	23
„ where defects were found	8

During the year 1925, one Water Closet for females and one Water Closet for males was installed at each of two Picture Theatres, and one Water Closet for females was installed at a third Cinema, so that now every Cinema and Theatre in the Borough has satisfactory sanitary accommodation for both sexes.

I regret to report having found several of the female conveniences badly abused.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

When patients are removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, the dwellings and all articles exposed to infection are disinfected as quickly as possible after the patients' removal. In cases of home isolation, disinfection is carried out immediately upon receipt of a post card from the Medical Practitioner in attendance stating that the patient has recovered and that the room, &c. is ready for disinfection.

Post cards for the above purpose, also a pamphlet of plain directions for preventing the spread of infectious disease are supplied, and intimation conveyed that a supply of disinfecting fluid can be obtained at the Borough Yard.

Premises inspected where notifiable zymotic diseases occurred	220
Number of cases removed to Isolation Hospital	101
Houses disinfected where infectious or contagious disease occurred	288
Rooms „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ ..	362
Number of premises visited searching for fever	18
„ revisits where cases were isolated at home	4
Total number of visits to infected houses	<u>631</u>

Number of articles disinfected by Steam Disinfector at request of owner	121
„ „ destroyed by burning at request of owner	66
„ rooms stripped and cleansed after infectious disease	119
„ premises involved	93
„ rooms where walls, ceilings, &c. were rubbed down after infectious disease	130
„ premises involved	111
„ visits paid to ascertain if cleansing had been carried out	249

LIBRARY BOOKS.

When investigating cases of infectious disease enquiries are made to ascertain if any Library Books are on the premises, and if so they are withdrawn and disinfected before being returned to the Public or Schools Libraries.

During the year 48 books were withdrawn from circulation and disinfected before being returned.

OUTWORKERS LISTS SECTION 107.										Outwork in un-wholesome premises Sec. 108.		Outwork in infected premises, Secs. 109 & 110.			Lists forwarded to other Authorities.		Lists received from other Authorities.									
NATURE OF WORK.	Lists received from Employers.						Notices served on occupiers as to keeping or sending lists.		Prosecutions.		Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Where cases have arisen work has been withheld by verbal arrangement. No separate Records kept.	0	0	0	6	24	41	0	5	9	10	1
	Sending once in the year.		Sending twice in the year.		Lists	Workmen	Failing to keep and permit inspection of lists.	Failing to send lists.																		
	Outworkers.		Outworkers.																							
	Lists	Workmen	Lists	Workmen																						
Making, &c. Wearing Apparel	63	1	448	13	0	47								Where cases have arisen work has been withheld by verbal arrangement. No separate Records kept.	0	0	0	6	24	41	0	5	9	10	1	
Totals	63	1	448	13	0	47					1	1	0		0	0	0	6	24	41	0	5	9	10	1	
							Notices served on occupiers as to keeping or sending lists.	Failing to keep and permit inspection of lists.	Failing to send lists.	Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Orders made Sec. 110.	Prosecutions Secs. 109, 110.	Local Authorities to whom lists of outworkers have been forwarded.	Number of lists.	Workmen.	Contractors.	Authorities from whom lists have been received.	Number of lists.	Workers.	Contractors.			
																Local Authorities to whom lists of outworkers have been forwarded.	Number of lists.	Workmen.	Contractors.	Authorities from whom lists have been received.	Number of lists.	Workers.	Contractors.			
																Local Authorities to whom lists of outworkers have been forwarded.	Number of lists.	Workmen.	Contractors.	Authorities from whom lists have been received.	Number of lists.	Workers.	Contractors.			
																Local Authorities to whom lists of outworkers have been forwarded.	Number of lists.	Workmen.	Contractors.	Authorities from whom lists have been received.	Number of lists.	Workers.	Contractors.			

The homes of all outworkers are visited by the Health Visitors who report the existence of any nuisance or other irregularity.

REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on Register at end of year, Sec. 131, Factory and Workshops Act, 1901.

During the year 32 New Workshops have been reported to the Department, there being at present on the Register 106 Workshops, of which the following is a classified list :—

Bakers and Confectioners ...	4	Glaziers and Lead Light Makers	1
Basket Making ...	1	Hat Lining Manufacturers ...	1
Buckram Shape Making ...	4	Hat Manufacturers ...	5
Blockmakers ...	2	Laundries ...	1
Boot Repairers ...	2	Motor Repairers ...	7
Boot Polish Manufacturers ...	1	Milliners ...	17
Builders ...	2	Monumental Masons...	1
Cabinet Makers ...	3	Paper Bag Manufacturers ...	1
Carriage Builders ...	1	Plumbers ...	2
Cardboard Box Makers ...	5	Sheet Metal Workers ...	1
Carpenters and Joiners ...	8	Sweet Boilers ...	3
Confectioners ...	1	Tailors ...	7
Costumiers ...	5	Ticket Writers ...	1
Cycle Repairers ...	1	Toy Manufacturers ...	1
Dressmakers and Milliners ...	1	Trimmers ...	1
Dry Cleaners ...	2	Under-clothing Manufacturers	1
Dyers and Cleaners ...	1	Upholsterers ...	1
Electricians ...	1	Wire-shape Makers ...	3
Engineers ...	4		
Farriers ...	1		106
French Polishers ...	1		

DISINFECTANTS.

During the year, 122 gallons of carbolic acid was mixed with 30 tons of flue dust from Refuse Destructor and used for depositing in refuse receptacles, after being emptied. 360 gallons of disinfecting fluid were also supplied to the public after Infectious Disease, etc.

REFUSE DISPOSAL.

Total number of loads taken to Refuse Destructor	...	...	...	14336
Total number of loads taken to tips	...	...	...	3077
				<u>17413</u>

(g) SMOKE ABATEMENT. During the year 14 observations were made of Factory Chimneys, with results as follows :—

Black.	Moderate.	Faint.	None.	Total No.
1·0	1·5	3·25	24·25	30
2·5	2·0	7·0	18·50	30
0·0	2·0	9·0	19·00	30
0·0	5·0	5·5	19·50	30
12·75	2·5	7·75	7·00	30
0·0	3·0	15·5	11·50	30
3·0	2·5	12·0	12·50	30
5·25	8·75	15·5	0·50	30
0·0	0·0	2·0	28·00	30
0·0	0·0	20·0	10·00	30
0·0	0·0	17·0	13·00	30

	Black.	Moderate.	Faint.	None.	Total No.
	0·0	0·0	0·0	30·00	30
	0·0	8·0	13·0	9·00	30
	0·0	4·0	11·0	15·00	30
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ...	24·5	39·25	138·5	217·75	420
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Average	1·75	2·8	9·9	15·55	30

In all cases where black smoke was issued for a period of three or more minutes the owners were interviewed, and in each case improvement effected. No readings of atmospheric impurity were made.

(h) PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED
BY BYELAWS:—

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS. So far as can be ascertained the number of houses let in lodgings is relatively small. There are, however, quite a number of houses in the Borough furnished and occupied by more than one family (without the approval or consent of and against the wishes of the Owner). As such premises can hardly be considered as coming within the scope of Section 6 of the Housing Act, 1925, there would appear to be a definite need for legislation governing premises built essentially for occupation by one family only. It is proposed to ask the Council to adopt byelaws for houses let in lodgings.

OFFENSIVE TRADES. Local Byelaws are in operation for the control of offensive trades, and up to now have proved quite adequate for the purpose. All offensive trades in the Borough are being carried on satisfactorily. They are few in number.

UNDERGROUND SLEEPING ROOMS. During 1924 regulations for the control of underground sleeping rooms, Housing Act 1909, Sec. 17 (7), were adopted by the Council. In regard to such places it would certainly be to great advantage if such regulations were extended and made to apply to rooms used as living rooms where they abut on to or are within prescribed distances of Public Footpaths or Highways. If observation be made of the number of people who expectorate down area openings and the number of animals which micturate about window and door openings, the significance of the foregoing proposition will be readily appreciated.

Having regard to the number and variety of premises where raw fruit, vegetables and other foodstuffs are stored and prepared, etc., the time is certainly ripe for such places to be licensed and regularly inspected and controlled.

(i) SCHOOLS. SANITARY CONDITIONS, &c. There are in the Borough 10 Council Schools, 4 Church Schools, and one special school for mentally defective children, providing places for 9609 scholars.

The schools are kept in a satisfactory condition as regards cleanliness and ventilation; the offices are regularly inspected, and any small defects found are at once remedied. There is close and continual co-operation between the Public Health and School Medical Service, and there is no overlapping of duties.

4. Housing.

(a) GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS.

POPULATION. The Registrar General's estimate of the population of Luton at the middle of 1925 is 59,230, an increase of ten over the estimate for 1924. In former years this Official Estimate approximated very closely to the estimate of the Medical Officer of Health, and this year's divergence is somewhat remarkable. Your Medical Officer of Health, after careful comparison of all figures available, puts the population at 62,000 persons, a difference of 2,770, which equals about 600 families of the average size at the last Census (4·5 per house).

The Registrar General's method is to obtain the complete Census of the County and then to allot the increase to each district according to percentage. At an interview the following particulars regarding Luton were supplied, as the basis of the 59,230 estimate :—

	England & Wales.	Luton.
Natural Increase, 1921-25 ...	3·10%	2·64%
Electoral „ „ ...	8·79%	9·28%
Estimated Population Increase, 1921-25	2·65%	2·51%

The natural increase for the year, *i.e.* the excess of births over deaths is 247. No emigration on any scale has been known to occur, but there has been a certain amount of immigration. These facts make it appear as if the Registrar General's estimate were considerably below the actual figure. Official Estimates, no matter how obtained, are always liable to error, and the probable explanation of discrepancy in the two Estimates, this year, is that the 1921 Census, taken in June instead of April, did not accurately give the Luton population. Many persons were on holiday at the time, and although a correction was made, the next Census will probably show that the number added was much too small.

It will be necessary to use the Registrar General's Estimate in calculating the rates for comparison with other districts and the County as a whole, but your Medical Officer of Health is satisfied that his Estimate is the more correct.

At the Census in 1921, the increase in the population since the 1911 Census was 14·2%, as against an average for the whole County of 5%.

Luton occupied tenth place in the rate of progress for provincial districts, and had *the highest ratio of increase among Non-County Boroughs*.

GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS IN THE AREA.

(i) General Housing Conditions:

The general housing conditions of the town must be considered fair.

(ii) Extent of Shortage or Excess of Houses:

In common with the country generally, there is a shortage of housing accommodation for the working classes; but this shortage, so far as can be ascertained, is not acute. The number of applicants for Council houses is not excessive, and the number of houses erected by private builders, has gone a long way to remedy the shortage. In the Housing part of the Report (page 8), will be shown the number of new houses erected during the five years, 1921 to 1925, by the Council and by private enterprise.

No change of any note has taken place in the population during the period under review but a considerable influx is expected in the near future, when a large factory is to be opened at Legrave by Messrs. Electrolux, Ltd. This firm is expected to employ about 1,500 persons.

STATISTICS OF SUBSIDY HOUSES IN THE BOROUGH.

Number of Subsidy Houses authorised...	...	...	...	...	1000
Total of previous applications	...	...	...	...	846
Present applications	...	...	...	...	38
Total at end of 1925					884
Houses completed					634
,, under construction					131
					765

During 1925, 353 subsidy houses, 34 further private houses, and 2 "steel" houses were erected, a total of 389.

(b) OVERCROWDING.

(i) So far as can be ascertained, there does not appear to be any serious overcrowding in the town.

(ii) The cause, where overcrowding does exist, appears to arise from the shortage of low-rented small houses.

(iii) To overcome this shortage, the Council have embarked on a scheme for providing 166 houses, 116 of which are already occupied.

(iv) During 1925, two cases of overcrowding were investigated by the Sanitary Department, the conditions being as follows:—

(a) A room, containing 1096 cubic feet, was found to accommodate a husband, wife and four children, aged 10, 7, 5, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ years respectively. An informal notice led to the tenant finding fresh accommodation outside the Borough. No sanitary nuisance, apart from the overcrowding, was found on the premises.

(b) A room, containing 1026 cubic feet, occupied by a couple with three children under five years. No action was taken in this case, as the grand parents, who occupied the rest of the house, agreed to sleep the children.

(c) FITNESS OF HOUSES.

(i) (a) The general standard of housing in the Borough must be considered fair. The principal industry, hat making, is carried on in many homes, and being clean work, does not produce any uncleanly or unhealthy conditions.

(b) The general character of the housing defects may be tabulated as follows:—

Absence of sinks and water supplies inside houses;

Defective window frames and sills;

Defective pointing to brickwork;

Allowing wood to rot through absence of paint;

Absence of effective damp-proof courses;

Insufficient sub-floor ventilation;

Perished plaster on walls and ceilings;

Dilapidated out-buildings (wash-houses, barns and water closets);

Dampness due to defective filleting and defective rain-water pipes;

In some of the smaller rented houses the storage for food is insufficient.

(c) The two main causes of these defects are (1) essential repairs are not always carried out soon enough by the respective owners, and (2) inferior materials and workmanship are often used in the erection of the houses.

A careless tenant is a great source of expense to a landlord, and in two instances during the year, the Department advised the landlords to seek redress for damage through the County Court. Ejectment orders were obtained in each case. Dirty water closet pans are frequently met with, due to carelessness on the part of the tenants, the excuse invariably being that Spirits of Salts for cleansing purposes could only be obtained through a notice from the Sanitary Inspector.

(ii) General action taken as regards Unfit Houses under:—

(a) The Public Health Acts: Except for the renewal of dilapidated dustbins and abolition of defective ashpits, which is carried out under The Luton Corporation Act, 1911, and the stripping and cleansing of rooms after infectious diseases under the Infectious Diseases (P.A.), 1890, Sec. 5., the major part of action taken has been under the Public Health Acts.

(b) Action under the Housing Acts: The major portion of action taken has been limited to premises inspected under the Inspection of District Regulations, for particulars of which see detail in other part of report.

(iii) The significance of minor structural defects of more or less apparent moment which cause annoyance rather than actual personal injury and their effect on the human element does not appear to be appreciated so much as one would desire.

No special measures have been taken or suggested to Tenants, Owners or Managers of property for the better control and supervision, but where unsatisfactory conditions have been found to arise through neglect of the tenant, remonstrance by the Inspector, has, in most cases, proved beneficial. Where conditions requiring a costly expenditure are found, efforts have always been made to meet, on the premises, the actual owner in addition to the statutory owner. In one instance during the year, a case was found involving an expenditure of approximately £20, and although the owner lived next door, he refused to go over the premises to see their serious condition.

(iv) The only conditions found during the year, affecting housing as regards water supply, was the existence of stand pipes in common yards. In one case of houses inspected under the Housing Regulations, the Sanitary Committee decided not to enforce a separate supply on the premises to each house, because the owner was desirous of demolishing the property for extension of works at the earliest possible moment.

(d) UNHEALTHY AREAS. No action has been taken or contemplated under this section.

(e) BYELAWS. There is, at present, no local Byelaw for the control of houses let in lodgings, tents, vans, sheds, &c.

(f) GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS. There is nothing special to report thereon.

HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR, 1925.

Number of new houses erected during the year:—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b)) ...	389
(b) With State assistance under Housing Acts:	
(i) By the Local Authority	2
(ii) By other bodies or persons	353

1. UNFIT DWELLING HOUSES. Inspection :—

(1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts) ...	814
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, or the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925	14
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	Nil
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	752

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	694
--	-----

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.

(a) Proceedings under Section 3 Housing Act, 1925 :

(i) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	15
(ii) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By Owners	2
(b) By the Local Authority in default of Owners	Nil
(iii) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declaration by owners of intention to close	Nil

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts—

(i) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...	40
(ii) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices	0
(a) By Owners	39
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ...	0

(c) Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of Housing Act, 1925 :—

(i) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	Nil
(ii) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil
(iii) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit	Nil
(iv) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil
(v) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil

5. Inspection and Supervision of Food.

(a) MILK SUPPLY. Within the Borough are 4 Cowsheds containing respectively 5, 5, 5 and 2 milch cows. Total, 17.

One of the dairies reserves practically the whole of the milk produced for the canteen in a motor works, and a stock breeding farmer with two cows reserves his supply for himself and a mansion. The general standard of fitment for milk production of these two places is fair. The two remaining cowsheds leave much to be desired in their general standard of fitment, and the hope is expressed that during the ensuing year some improvement will be effected to raise the standard of suitability of all the cowsheds within the Borough.

It will be seen, therefore, that practically the whole of the milk supply of the Borough is drawn from the surrounding district.

WHOLESOMENESS. Where complaints concerning keeping qualities have been investigated it has been found that the milk was not so much at fault as the receptacle in which it was received and the place where it was stored. A special feature disclosed was the absence of a satisfactory food store or pantry on the premises.

The following is a schedule of Retailers, etc., so far as can be ascertained from the existing register:—

Retailers ...	...	...	89
Wholesale Dealers	...	...	13
Cowkeepers	...	...	4

(i) Action taken as to tuberculous milk and tuberculous cattle	Nil
(ii) Numbers of licences granted for the sale of milk under special designations, classified as in the Fourth Schedule to the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923; types of apparatus licensed for the pasteurisation of Milk ...	Nil
(iii) Refusal or revocation of registration of retailers or of licences for graded milk, with reasons for the refusal or revocation ...	Nil

MILK AND DAIRIES ACTS AND ORDERS, &c.

RETAIL PURVEYORS—

Number on Register December, 1924 ...	91
Applications for Registration during the year ...	7
Applications granted ...	6
Number struck off Register during the year ...	8
Total on Register December, 1925...	<u>99</u>

WHOLESALE TRADERS—

Number on Register December, 1924 ...	2
Number added to Register during the year ...	11
Total on Register December, 1925...	<u>13</u>

COWKEEPERS OR PRODUCERS—

Number on Register, December 1924	...	...	...	1
Added to Register during the year	...	...	...	3
				<u>4</u>

(iv) The summarized results of the bacteriological examination of samples of graded and other milk ... Nil

(b) MEAT. (i) Meat inspection (including arrangements for inspection at the time of slaughter and for marking under the Public Health (Meat) Regulation 1924); disease in meat and arrangements for the disposal of condemned meat.

The system of meat inspection in operation comprises irregular visits to slaughterhouses, there being no special arrangements for inspection at time of slaughter. The system of meat marking has not been adopted in any single instance.

In the Borough are 26 slaughterhouses the whole of which were visited during the year as follows:—

1 Slaughter-house visited 5 times				
1	„	„	12	„
1	„	„	14	„
2	„	„	15	„
1	„	„	19	„
2	„	„	21	„
1	„	„	22	„
3	„	„	23	„
2	„	„	24	„
1	„	„	26	„
1	„	„	27	„
1	„	„	28	„
2	„	„	30	„
1	„	„	31	„
1	„	„	33	„
1	„	„	34	„
1	„	„	36	„
1	„	„	46	„
1	„	„	52	„
1	„	„	55	„
Total	...	26 slaughterhouses	689 visits	

Licensed Slaughterhouses on Register 1st January, 1925	23
Registered „ „ „ „	2
	<u>25</u>
Licences renewed during the year	...
Licences transferred „ „	...
New Licences granted ...	...
	<u>24</u>

Total number of slaughterhouses in Borough, Dec. 31st...	26
Total number of visits to slaughterhouses during year ...	689
Number of informal notices served to cleanse, purify and limewash	7
Number of informal notices served requiring receptacles for and removal of Refuse, Offal, etc. ...	2
Number of informal notices complied with ...	9

The amount of Unsound Food condemned and destroyed during the year comprised :—

Number of Parcels.	Nature of Parcel.	Weight. lbs.
35	Fresh Beef	11782
2	Chilled or Frozen Beef ...	366
1	Pickled Beef	64
5	Fresh Mutton	331
31	Fresh Pork	1067
12	Tinned Meats	199
		————13809 lbs.
1	Catfish and Codfish... ..	58
1	Periwinkles	112
1	Mackerel	25
		———— 195 lbs.
1	Tinned Milk	1
2	Tinned Salmon	2
		———— 3 lbs.
1	Apples... ..	20
2	Tomatoes	640
1	Oranges (1,200)	
1	Chestnuts	139
1	Cherries	220
—		———— 1019 lbs.
90		15026
—		=====

Total weight—6 tons, 14 cwts., 18 lbs. ; also 1,200 Oranges.

The major portion of meat condemned is destroyed by burning in the Council's Refuse Destructor. Under certain conditions, however, condemned bovine carcasses are taken to the Kennels for use as Hound food, and during the year nine and a half carcasses were so dealt with.

During the year the entire carcasses and organs of 13 Cows and 2 Heifers were destroyed on account of generalised tuberculosis. In 9 of the cases the owners received compensation for their loss through the Local Butchers' Compensation Scheme.

The following table shows kind of animal destroyed, with cause for total destruction and weight of same.

The 4 Bovines marked * were dealt with under the Tuberculous Order of 1925, one cow and heifer being notified from a farm within the Borough, the milk supply from which is reserved for private use on the farm and a mansion adjoining ; the remaining two cows being found in the local Cattle Market by the Veterinary Surgeon appointed under the Disease of Animals Act,

Animal.	Cause for total Destruction.				Weight.
Cow	Generalised Tuberculosis ...				880
* "	" " ...				880
"	" " ...				768
"	" " ...				760
"	" " ...				696
"	" " ...				688
"	" " ...				680
"	" " ...				680
Heifer	" " ...				680
Cow	" " ...				641
"	" " ...				640
"	" " ...				520
* "	" " ...				450
* "	" " ...				280
* Heifer	" " ...				200
Pig	Acute Swine Erysipelas ...				144
"	" " ...				104
"	" " ...				96
"	Fever and Pneumonia ...				112
"	Fever				112
"	Generalised Tuberculosis ...				328
Sheep	Worried				100
"	Septicæmia				100
"	Suffocation				88
"	Sapraemia				40

(ii) ADMINISTRATION OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS
1924, AS REGARDS STALLS, SHOPS, STORES AND VEHICLES.

STALLS. Since the removal of the Market from the open street to the Covered Market Hall in March, 1925, there have not been any meat stalls in the town.

SHOPS AND STORES. From the limited amount of inspection it has been possible to make the occupiers of shops and stores appear to comply with the regulations fairly well. In one instance, however, in a butcher's shop, a water closet was found to have been constructed and screened off by a wood and glass partition ventilating directly into the shop. This was remedied upon being brought to the notice of the owners. Considerable misunderstanding arises in the application of Section 20 (5 a) and the only apparent remedy appears to be the enforcement of glass fronts to all shops.

Section 20 (5 b). Under this sub-heading most slaughtermen continue the practice of emptying the contents of stomachs on to the slaughter-house floor, and until the practice is discountenanced by legislation one cannot hope for any abatement.

VEHICLES. No difficulties of major moment have been experienced under this heading, there being only a few vehicles from which meat is retailed.

(iii) THE MANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

There are no Public Slaughterhouses in the Borough.

Number of Private Slaughter-houses in the Borough :—

The month of January...	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	Dec. 1925
Registered	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Licensed... ..	24	24	24	24	23	23	24
Total	26	26	26	26	25	25	26

(c) OTHER FOODS. Unsound food and food inspection; sanitary condition of bakehouses and other premises where foods are manufactured, prepared stored, or exposed for sale, indicating any important respects in which existing powers have been found inadequate for dealing with sanitary conditions in such places.

The amount of foodstuffs destroyed during the year is given under a separate table on pages 16 and 27, the whole of which, with the exception of the parcel of Chestnuts, was voluntarily surrendered. There is no special system of food inspection in operation, the duty being carried out in conjunction with the general work of the inspectors.

BAKEHOUSES. Since the destruction by fire of all records in the department in 1919, a new register of Bakehouses awaits compilation. The defects met with during the inspection of food premises are enumerated under the general return of nuisances dealt with during the year. Whilst in no instance has the existing law been found inadequate for dealing with sanitary conditions it certainly would be advantageous if persons were prevented from retailing certain broken and exposed edible commodities from the same department where inedible commodities are sold.

No cases of food poisoning were reported during the year.

(d) SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS. During the year 219 samples were taken, 215 formal and 4 informal. The Public Analyst reported all these save 26 to be genuine.

These samples included 66 of Fresh Milk, 21 of Alcoholic Drinks, 8 of Fresh Cream, 2 of Butter, and 5 of Lard. The informal samples comprised 3 of New Milk and 1 of Fresh Cream.

Details of Nature of Samples taken.						Composition of Milk Samples.					
Nature of Samples.						Formal	In- formal	Number of Samples	Percentage Contents.	Number of Samples	Percentage Contents
									Solids not Fat.		Fat.
Aslett	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	6.80	1	2.7
Bacon (Sliced)	...	...	...	...	...	3		1	8.08	4	3.0
Beer (Mild, Bitter)	...	...	...	...	...	2		2	8.14	3	3.1
Beef (Pressed)	...	...	...	...	...	1		1	8.16	7	3.2
Brandy	...	...	...	...	...	3		1	8.28	7	3.3
Black Puddings	...	...	...	...	...	1		1	8.38	6	3.4
Brawn	...	...	...	...	...	3		1	8.52	3	3.5
Butter	...	...	...	...	...	2		2	8.58	6	3.6
Cream (Fresh)	...	...	...	...	...	8		1	8.60	5	3.7
Cream (Ice)	...	...	...	...	...	2		1	8.61	6	3.8
Cream (Preserved)	...	...	...	...	...	1		1	8.62	2	3.9
Cream (Lemon)	...	...	...	...	...	1		1	8.64	3	4.0
Cake (Madeira)	...	...	...	...	...	2		1	8.67	1	4.1
Cake (Plain slab)	...	...	...	...	...	1		1	8.68	3	4.2
Cake (Plain round)	...	...	...	...	...	1		2	8.70	3	4.3
Cake (Iced)	...	...	...	...	...	2		3	8.74	1	4.4
Cake (Sponge fingers)	...	...	...	...	...	2		2	8.76	1	4.5
Cake (Mixed fruit slab)	...	...	...	...	...	1		1	8.79	1	4.8
Cake (Genoa)	...	...	...	...	...	1		1	8.80	1	7.3
Cake (Lemon slab)	...	...	...	...	...	2		3	8.82		
Cake (Swiss roll)	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	8.83			
Cake (Jam sandwich)	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	8.85			
Cakeoma	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	8.88			
Coffee	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	8.89			
Coffee and Chickory	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	8.90			
Cocoa	..	...	...	...	...	3	1	8.91			
Custard Powder	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	8.92			

Details of Nature of Samples taken.					Composition of Milk Samples.			
Nature of Samples.	Formal	In- formal	Number of Samples	Percentage Contents.	Number of Samples	Percentage Contents.		
				Solids not Fat.		Fat.		
Cider (Bottled)	1	3	2	8.93				
Cheese	1		1	8.94				
Chicken and Ham Roll	1		1	8.96				
Faggots	1		1	8.98				
Gum Drops	1		1	8.99				
Gin	8		2	9.00				
Jelly (Calves' feet)	1		1	9.02				
Jelly Cuttings	1		3	9.03				
Jam (Black Currant)	1		3	9.04				
Jam (Raspberry)	1		1	9.05				
Lemonade Powder	1		2	9.06				
Lemon Cheese	1		1	9.08				
Lard	5		1	9.11				
Lemon (Cordial)	1		2	9.12				
Lemon (Squash)	3		2	9.13				
Lime Juice Cordial	1		1	9.21				
Lemon Syrup	1		1	9.22				
Linseed, Liquorice & Chlorodyne loz....	1		1	9.24				
Milk (New)	66		1	9.25				
Milk (Condensed)...	5		1	9.28				
Mincemeat	3		1	9.29				
Margarine	5		1	9.38				
Mayonnaise	1							
Oil (Olive)	1							
Oil (Salad)...	1							
Oil (Camphorated)	1							
Oil (Eucalyptus)	1							
Peaches (Dried)	1							
Prunes	1							
Pies (Pork)...	1							
Plums (Bottled) ..	1							
Powder (Compound Liquorice)...	1							
Quinine (Ammoniated Tincture)	1							
Rum	2							
Rhubarb, Tincture of	1							
Rice	1							
Sweets (Raspberry Crisps)	1							
Sweets (Raspberry Candy)	1							
Sweets (Chocolate "Acra'')	1							
Sultanas	1							
Sausage (Beef)	1							
Sausage (Pork)	3							
Sausage (Breakfast)	1							
Sausage (Luncheon)	2							
Sardines	1							
Salad Fruit (Mixed)	1							
Sugar (Granulated)	1							
Suet (Shredded)	2							
Salmon (Tinned)	1							
Salmon and Shrimp Paste	1							
Shrimps (Fresh)	1							
Salvolatile	1							
Syrup of Figs (Compound)	1							
Syrup of Squills	1							
Squills of Oxymel... ..	1							
Tripe (Frozen)	1							
Tripe (Fresh)	1							
Tomatoes (Tinned)	1							
Vinegar (Prime malt)	1							
Whisky	10							
Wine (Black Currant)	1							
Wine (Hall's)	1							
Wine (Ginger)	1							
Total... ..	215	4						

With regard to the Milk samples:—The average fat content of the 66 samples reported on equalled 3·65%, and in only one instance was it under the 3% standard (2·7%). 28 samples contained under 3·5% fat, the remainder having a higher percentage. One sample gave a percentage of 7·3. The average solids not fat content of 69 samples reported on equalled 8·83%, the lowest being 6·8% and the highest 9·38%. 7 samples were returned by the Analyst as containing less than 8·5%, the remainder being above that figure. These results must be considered highly satisfactory.

The subjoined Table (page 33) gives the details of the 26 samples reported by the Public Analyst as not being genuine, and also shows the action taken in each case.

REPORT OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK AND CREAM) REGULATIONS, 1912 AND 1917.

- | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|-----------------|------|-----------------|-----|-------|-------|-----|-------|-------|
| (1) Analyst's Reports | ... Submitted under separate cover by Town Clerk. | | | | | | | | | |
| (2) Action taken by Local Authority | See details of samples (pages 29 and 30). | | | | | | | | | |
| (3) Action in regard to the offences other than Adulteration and under Acts other than Sale of Food and Drugs Acts | Nil Report. | | | | | | | | | |
| (4) "Appeal to Cow" Samples | As a result of samples Nos. 323, 324, 329 and 336, informal samples of similar milkings were taken from the Herd of Cows at the farm with results as follows:— | | | | | | | | | |
| | <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Sample No.</td> <td>Fat.</td> <td>Solids not fat.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>346</td> <td>4·37%</td> <td>9·06%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>347</td> <td>3·38%</td> <td>8·61%</td> </tr> </table> | Sample No. | Fat. | Solids not fat. | 346 | 4·37% | 9·06% | 347 | 3·38% | 8·61% |
| Sample No. | Fat. | Solids not fat. | | | | | | | | |
| 346 | 4·37% | 9·06% | | | | | | | | |
| 347 | 3·38% | 8·61% | | | | | | | | |
| (5) Preservatives | ... See details of samples (page 32). | | | | | | | | | |
| (6) Informal or Test Samples | <p>The practice of informal sampling is not carried out in the Borough.</p> <p>The four informal samples taken are reported on by the Analyst in his Quarterly Returns. (Nos. 264, 289, 346 and 347).</p> | | | | | | | | | |
| (7) Samples sent to Analyst by private purchasers | Nil Report. | | | | | | | | | |
| (8) Samples sent to County Analyst by Sanitary Authorities | Nil Report. | | | | | | | | | |
| (9) Annual or Special Reports | Annual Report herewith.
Special Reports Nil. | | | | | | | | | |
| (10) Composition of Milk Samples | See pages 29 and 30. | | | | | | | | | |
| (11) Remuneration of Analyst | 13/- per sample. | | | | | | | | | |

1. MILK AND CREAM NOT SOLD AS PRESERVED CREAM.

	(a) Number of Samples examined for the presence of Preservative.	(b) Number in which Preservative was reported to be present, and percentages of Preservatives found in each Sample.
Milk	74	Nil
Cream	9	No. 314. 1=0·099% of Boric Acid H ₂ BO ₃ Vendor warned

2. CREAM SOLD AS PRESERVED CREAM.

(a) Instances in which samples have been submitted for analysis to ascertain if the statements on the label as to preservatives were correct :

(i) Correct Statements made	...	...	...	1
(ii) Incorrect Statements	...	...	...	0
				—
	Total	...	...	1
				—
(iii) Percentages of Preservatives found in each sample.	Percentages stated on Statutory Label.			
<hr/>				
No. 317—0·48% Boric Acid.	Not exceeding 0·4% Boric Acid.			

(b) Determination made of milk fat in cream sold as preserved cream :

(i) Above 35 per cent.	...	1
(ii) Below 35 per cent.	...	0
		—
Total	...	1
		—

(c) Instances where (apart from analysis) the requirements as to labelling or declaration of preserved cream in Article V (1) and the proviso in Article V (2) of the Regulations have not been observed :—Nil Report.

(d) Particulars of each case in which the Regulations have not been complied with, and action taken :—Nil Report.

3. THICKENING SUBSTANCES.

Any evidence of their addition to Cream or to Preserved Cream :—Nil Report.

MARGARINE MANUFACTORIES.

Number of Manufactories of Margarine or Margarine-Cheese, and of Premises wherein the business of a Wholesale Dealer in Margarine or Margarine-Cheese is carried on :—

On Register, December, 1924	...	6
Added to Register during 1925	...	2
		—
Total on Register	...	8
		—

Details of 26 samples reported by the Analyst as not being genuine, and report of action taken :—

No.	Article.	Result of Analysis or other irregularity.	Action taken.
251	Gin	36·64 degrees under proof	Fined 50/- and Costs 19/6
252	Irish Whiskey	36·52 „ „	Ditto
265	Genoa Cake	Boric Acid 7·42 grs. per lb.	Vendor warned
268	Xmas Iced Cake	Boric Acid 7·42 grs. per lb.	Ditto
290	Lemon Cream	Boric Acid 6·09 grs. per lb.	Ditto
303	Salmon & Shrimp Paste	Boric Acid 12·18 grs. per lb.	Ditto
305	Bacon (sliced)	Boric Acid 2·59 grs. per lb.	Ditto
314	Fresh Cream	Boric Acid 0·099%	Ditto
319	New Milk	Added Water 4·9%	Fined £1 and Costs £1 : 3 : 0
323	New Milk	Added Water 2·5%	Dismissed on payment of Costs 18/-
324	New Milk	Added Water 4·2%	Dismissed on payment of Costs 18/-
329	New Milk	Added Water 20·0%	Fined £10 and Costs 18/-
330	New Milk	{ Added Water 4·2% Abstraction of Fat 8·0% }	Fined £5 and Costs 18/-
342	New Milk	Abstraction of Fat 10·0%	Fined £1 and Costs 18/-
344	New Milk	Fat 2·98%, S.N.F. 8·64%	Vendor warned
348	Brawn	Boric Acid 14·2 grs. per lb.	Ditto
367	Lemon Squash	Salicylic Acid 1·09 grains per lb.	Ditto
417	Sausage	Boric Acid 5·18 grs. per lb.	Ditto
431	Gin	36·27 degrees under proof	Fined £1 and Costs 18/-
453	Black Currant Wine	Benzoic Acid 2·67 grains per pint	No action taken
458	Madeira Cake	Boric Acid 4·34 grs. per lb.	Vendor warned
459	Swiss Roll	Boric Acid 9·52 grs. per lb.	Ditto
460	Jam Sandwich	Boric Acid 4·34 grs. per lb.	Ditto
461	Plain Slab Cake	Boric Acid 6·09 grs. per lb.	Ditto
464	Plain Loaf Cake	Boric Acid 2·59 grs. per lb.	No action taken
465	Frozen Tripe	Trace of Sulphur Dioxide	Ditto

PROSECUTIONS DURING THE YEAR 1925, OTHER THAN UNDER FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

Prosecuted for	Case heard.	Result.
Failure to supply 2 Galvanized Iron Dust Bins	25/7/25	Fined £1 including costs
Exposing for Sale and Selling unsound Chestnuts	30/12/25	Fined £3 : 3 : 0 including costs

6. Infectious Diseases.

(a) NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS.)

The subjoined Table gives the details of the notifications received and dealt with during the year :—

DISEASE.					Total Cases Notified	Cases Admit- ted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	151	82	8
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	44	18	—
Enteric Fever (and Paratyphoid)	...	...	...	...	3	1	1
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Varicella	...	...	...	...	14	—	—
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	25	—	49
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	14	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	3	—	3

Analysis of age groups of the notified infectious diseases follows :—

AGE GROUPS.					
DISEASE.	Under 5	5—15	15—25	25 and over	Totals
Diphtheria...	24	103	12	12	151
Scarlet Fever	6	22	9	7	44
Typhoid Fever	—	1	—	2	3
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—
Variola	—	—	—	—	—
Varicella	5	7	—	2	14
Pneumonia...	5	4	1	15	25
Ophthalmia	4	—	—	—	4
Erysipelas	2	2	2	8	14
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—
CerebroSpinalFev'r	1	—	—	1	2
Enceph. Lethargica	—	2	—	1	3
Poliomyelitis	—	—	1	—	1
Totals ...	47	141	25	48	261

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Cases			Vision unim- paired	Vision Im- paired	Total Blind- ness	Deaths
Notified	Treated					
	Home	Hospital				
4	4	—	3	1	—	—

In the next Table details are given for each year 1921—1925 of:

- (a) Cases Notified.
- (b) Cases admitted to Hospital.
- (c) Deaths.

DISEASE.	1921.			1922.			1923.			1924.			1925.		
	Notified.	Admitted to Hosp'al	Deaths.	Notified.	Admitted to Hosp'al	Deaths.	Notified.	Admitted to Hosp'al	Deaths.	Notified.	Admitted to Hosp'al	Deaths.	Notified.	Admitted to Hosp'al	Deaths.
Diphtheria ...	134	93	20	34	18	2	30	25	1	57	23	12	151	82	8
Scarlet Fever ...	85	34	1	14	11	—	50	30	—	46	15	1	44	18	—
Enteric Fever ...	2	2	—	1	—	—	12	4	—	161	68	14	3	1	1
Pneumonia...	28	—	40	28	—	38	9	—	32	14	—	33	25	—	49
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)...	80	—	57	124	—	59	79	—	44	84	—	45	105	—	43
Tuberculosis (Non-Pulmonary)	16	—	12	14	—	17	10	—	12	15	—	7	13	—	5
Ophthalmia ...	6	1	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	—
Puerperal Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Variola ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	—	—	14	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	2	—	2
Encephalitis Lethargica...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	—	5	3	—	4

(b) LABORATORY REPORT OF NUMBER OF SPECIMENS EXAMINED.

Pathological and Bacteriological examinations are carried out, when required, by the Medical Officer of Health. Swabs, etc., are supplied to medical practitioners, and diphtheria antitoxin is provided free of charge. Other vaccines are supplied on request.

The following specimens were examined during the year.

Specimens Examined.	Positive.	Negative.
Diphtheria	94	159
Typhoid Fever	1	3
Para Typhoid	—	—

(c) INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL—SPITTLESEA.

During the year the New Administrative Block was completed and opened by The Mayoress (Mrs. A. B. Attwood, J.P.), on 6th October. This building gives accommodation for the Staff of a Hospital of 100 beds, the anticipated size of the Institution when completed. A new Cubicle Block of four beds has also been built, and is proving most satisfactory. Plans are being prepared for a new Ward Block for sixteen beds, and work is to be commenced as soon as possible.

The site of the new Home renders the old Scarlet Fever Block unfit for use as a Ward on account of its proximity, and the need for replacement of the beds thus lost is pressing. The accommodation of the Hospital at the moment may be reckoned as follows:—

Typhoid Fever Wards (2)	...	...	10 beds
Diphtheria Wards (2)	...	...	12 „
Scarlet Fever Wards (2)	...	...	10 „
Cubicle Block	...	...	4 „
			—
			36
			—

This number is considerably below the recognised requirements of a town of over 60,000 inhabitants. The usual custom is to legislate for one bed per 1,000 persons, and the addition of the new Ward Block for sixteen patients will help to bring the figures up to this standard.

During the year 101 patients were treated in the Hospital for the various diseases shown below. Three deaths occurred from Diphtheria, and in each instance delay in calling in medical help was responsible for the fatal result. Two of the cases were moribund on admission.

The following Table gives the particulars of the cases treated during the year:—

Disease.	Admitted.			Discharged.			Died.		
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.
Diphtheria ...	23	59	82	19	57	76	2	1	3
Scarlet Fever...	9	9	18	7	7	14	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
	32	69	101	26	65	91	2	1	3

As illustrating the fluctuating demands on the Hospital, the figures of the number of cases treated yearly during the last five years is given in tabular form:—

Year.	No. of cases removed to Hospital.			
1921	198
1922	29
1923	59
1924	107*
1925	101

*Includes 67 cases of Typhoid Fever.

7. Tuberculosis.

In conjunction with the County Tuberculosis Officer, a complete Register of Tubercular cases in the Borough has been compiled, and the figures are checked each quarter.

The figures for the four quarters of 1925 are as follows :—

	1st Quarter.			2nd Quarter.			3rd Quarter.			4th Quarter.		
	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis :												
(a) No. on Register	360	391	751	369	403	772	364	410	774	348	408	756
(b) New Notifications during year	14	18	32	11	17	28	6	12	18	14	8	22
(c) Cases removed from Register	5	6	11	16	10	26	22	14	36	31	19	50
(d) „ remaining on Register	369	403	772	364	410	774	348	408	756	332	396	728
Non-Pulmonary Cases :												
(a) No. on Register	96	91	187	100	92	192	100	93	193	95	91	186
(b) New Notifications	4	1	5	3	2	5	—	1	1	1	1	2
(c) Cases removed from Register	—	—	—	3	1	4	5	3	8	1	0	1
(d) „ remaining on Register	100	92	192	100	93	193	95	91	186	95	92	187

From the above Table it will be seen that, during the year, the number of actual cases of Tuberculosis in the town was reduced by twenty-three. This reduction is due to the removal of cases from the Register for one of the following reasons :—

- (a) Death of Patient.
- (b) Removal of Patient out of district.
- (c) Cure.

“Cured Cases” are so classified when five years elapse without a return of the symptoms. The Pulmonary cases so dealt with, comprised 74 males and 49 females, a total of 123; and the Non-Pulmonary cases embraced 9 males and 4 females, a total of 13.

The Notifications received during the year of fresh cases of the disease, comprised 49 male and 56 female Pulmonary cases, a total of 105, and 8 male and 5 female Non-Pulmonary cases, a total of 13.

Notifications received :

(a) Pulmonary ...	M	49
	F	56
	Total	—105
(b) Non-Pulmonary	M	8
	F	5
	Total	—13

The following Table shows the age incidence of the notified cases of Tuberculosis :—

DISEASE.	Under 5	5—15	15—25	25—45	Over 45	Totals.
Pulmonary...	1	13	38	35	19	106
Other ...	1	5	2	3	1	12
Totals ...	2	18	40	38	20	118

The net result of these alterations is shown in the Table above, the Pulmonary cases, as already stated, being reduced by 23 (28 less male cases and 5 more female cases). The Non-Pulmonary cases remain at the same figure, one male less and one female more.

Forty-three deaths were certified as due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and five to other forms of the disease. Of these numbers, eight were not notified previous to death, and in each of these cases investigation was carried out, the certifying doctors being warned of their obligation to notify such cases to the Local Authority.

Local cases are supervised by the County Tuberculosis Nurse, and disinfection is carried out on request. All notifications received are transmitted to the County Tuberculosis Officer weekly.

8. Venereal Diseases.

Venereal Diseases are treated gratis at the Dispensary in Luton. This work is carried on by the County Council, and the Venereal Diseases Officer reports on this work to that body. Complete secrecy is observed, all patients being enrolled by a number only.

9. Maternity and Child Welfare.

Much valuable work has been done under this heading during the period under review, but no new developments have been necessary. At the moment, steps are being taken to arrange for the provision of beds in the local Institutions for serious and complicated cases of child birth, but no definite agreement has yet been reached. Luton is peculiarly fortunate as regards the records of deaths from complicated labour and Puerperal Fever, as the following Table from the report of the Medical Officer of Health for 1924 shows.

Death-rates of Mothers per 1,000 births, 4 years 1920—1923.

Place.	Puerperal Fever.	Other Accidents of Pregnancy.	Total.
Brecknockshire ...	3·44	2·44	5·88
Northamptonshire ...	3 23	1·24	4·47
Bedfordshire ...	2·36	1·06	3·42
Hertfordshire ...	2·45	·76	3·11
Luton ...	2·1	·6	2·7

The following Table shows the sales of food stuffs, medicines, etc., at the various Centres for the year ending March 31st, 1926:—

Centre.	Glaxo.		Cow and Gate.		Ambrosia		Viroland Milk.		Tru-food		Virol.	
	S. lbs.	F. lbs.	S. lbs.	F. lbs.	S. lbs.	F. lbs.	S. lbs.	F. lbs.	S. lbs.	F. lbs.	S. ½ lbs.	F. ½ lbs.
Bury Park ...	454	2	3152	13	—	6	42	—	2	—	477	—
Castle Street ...	340	13	1540	17	95	32	21	1	2	—	154	—
Church Street ...	963	12	4798	78	169	4	54	—	84	1	600	—
Cobden Street ...	285	—	1381	6	48	45	43	—	—	—	164	1
Public Health Office	15	4	63	1	33	9	9	—	6	—	64	1
	2057	31	10934	115	345	96	169	1	94	1	1459	2

S=Sold. F=Free.

Centre.	Cristolax		Cocoa & Milk.		Cough Mixture.		Medicine & Powders			Total.		
	S.	F.	S.	F.	S. 2 oz.	F. 2 oz. bot tles	Sold. £ s. d.			Sold. £ s. d.		
Bury Park	59	2	—	—	85	4	12 6			350	7	9
Castle Street	—	—	—	6	113	19	10 6			186	5	0
Church Street	20	—	2	4	165	3	1 4 6			569	2	1
Cobden Street	14	—	—	3	96	9	6 6			166	5	1
Public Health Office	—	—	1	8	95	35	—			16	16	11
	93	2	3	21	554	70	2 14 0			1288	16	10

Total Dried Milk sold : 13,599 lbs.

„ „ given : 244 lbs.

S=Sold. F=Free.

The subjoined Table shows the attendances at the five Welfare Centres during the year :—

1925. Month.	Number of Attendances at Centres.										TOTALS.	
	Church St. (Monday).		Church St. (Thursday).		Castle Street.		Cobden Street.		Bury Park.			
	Consul- tations.	Infants weighed	Consul- tations.	Infants weighed	Consul- tations.	Infants weighed	Consul- tations.	Infants weighed	Consul- tations.	Infants weighed	Cons.	W'd.
January	60	111	88	175	62	68	67	110	76	156	353	620
February	64	119	72	144	48	71	60	95	74	145	318	574
March	66	141	44	132	56	74	99	170	73	143	338	660
April	30	82	65	146	69	97	53	83	43	88	260	496
May	55	113	45	111	47	108	71	101	86	186	304	619
June	85	160	64	133	55	87	96	171	83	141	383	692
July	74	140	77	195	87	153	50	137	92	200	380	825
August	102	202	54	128	66	86	63	108	89	130	374	654
September	90	173	54	145	67	90	118	206	94	191	423	805
October	83	181	66	158	94	158	75	163	86	214	404	874
November	91	184	56	131	76	105	88	153	93	168	404	741
December	40	79	54	120	74	91	70	137	67	112	305	539
TOTALS	840	1685	739	1718	801	1188	910	1634	956	1874	4246	8099

The Health Visitors, in the course of these visits, get into touch with as many pre-natal cases as possible, and during the year, 85 such cases have had the benefit of their advice. Arrangements are being made to hold a Baby Week during 1926, in order to advertise more widely the advantages and useful helpfulness of the Clinics.

The next Table gives a summary of the visits paid by the Health Visitors during the year :—

1925.		1925. Home Visits by Health Visitors.			
		1st Visits.	Re-Visits.	Special Visits.	Total Visits.
January	...	105	311	83	499
February	...	53	315	40	408
March	...	65	225	47	337
*April	...	53	130	34	217
May	...	111	250	47	408
June	...	85	327	37	449
July	...	61	323	45	429
August	...	82	354	85	521
September	...	71	209	79	359
October	...	96	351	66	513
November	...	51	359	42	452
December	...	74	329	112	515
Total	...	907	3483	717	5,107

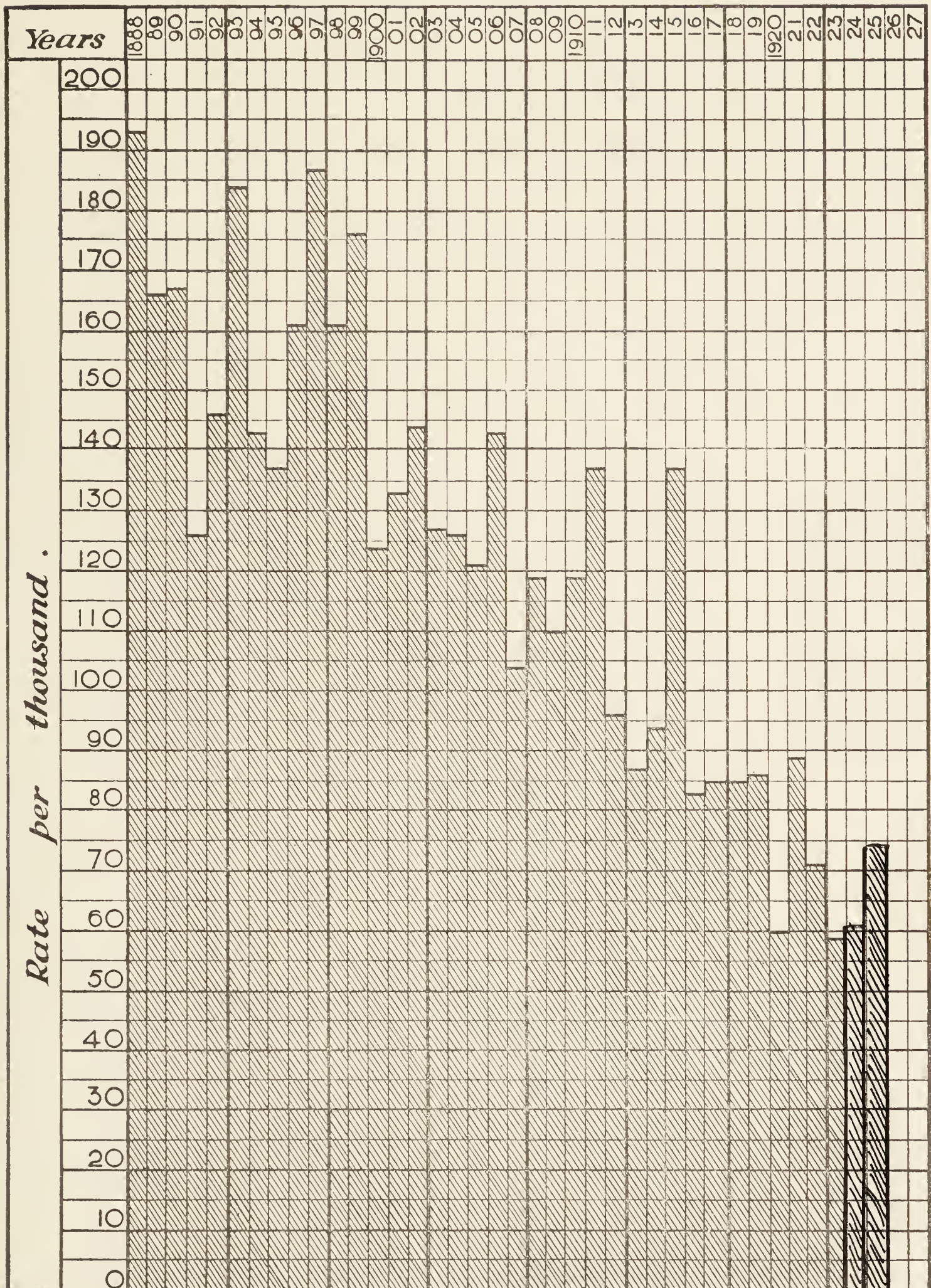
*During April, 265 special visits were paid by the Health Visitors to old cases of Tuberculosis. These visits were necessary in order to bring the Tuberculosis Register up-to-date.

The next Table sets out the conditions found at the homes visited by the Health Visitors :—

1925.	MOTHER.						
	WORK.		HEALTH.		Attendance at Child Birth.		Hist'y of Tuber- culosis
	House	Other	Good.	Bad.	Doctor	M'wfe	
January ...	59	4	60	3	29	34	1
February ...	62	1	58	5	37	26	1
March ...	68	7	70	5	43	32	2
April ...	61	3	57	7	46	18	—
May ...	69	4	67	6	38	35	—
June ...	57	8	60	5	30	35	1
July ...	72	9	69	12	48	33	1
August ...	80	6	82	4	48	38	2
September	57	4	59	2	36	25	—
October ...	78	5	82	1	40	43	—
November...	61	15	69	7	48	28	1
December...	54	7	53	8	41	20	—
Totals ...	778	73	786	65	484	367	9

10. Infantile Mortality.

The Chart which follows shows the course of the Infant Mortality Rate in the Borough since 1898.



11. Principal Causes of Death.

The principal causes of death during the last 5 years have been as follows, the number of deaths from each disease with the rate per 1000 living being given in each case.

Year.	1921		1922		1923		1924		1925	
	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.
Cancer ...	64	1·1	75	1·26	79	1·3	63	1·06	75	1·26
Phthisis ...	57	·78	59	1·0	44	·7	45	·7	43	·7
Heart Disease	29	·39	54	·9	43	·7	60	1·0	99	1·8
Bronchitis ...	64	1·1	64	1·09	44	·7	63	1·06	58	·9
Pneumonia ...	38	·4	42	·8	36	·6	38	·6	43	·7

It will be noted from the above Table that Cancer is responsible for the largest number of deaths each year, and that the yearly number of deaths is almost constant. The number of these deaths occurring in Hospitals is shown below :—

Year.	No. of Deaths.	Deaths in Institutions.
1921	64	11
1922	75	15
1923	79	18
1924	63	7
1925	75	15

Disinfection is offered and made use of freely in every fatal case of this disease. The number of disinfections carried out and the number of articles destroyed are shown in another part of the Report. (Page 17).

TABLE I.

Deaths registered during the Calendar Year 1925 classified by Age and Cause.

Causes of Death.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined Ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.								Total Deaths in Public Institutions.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
All Causes } Certified ...	632	67	24	22	25	68	150	277	114
} Uncertified	8	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	1
Enteric Fever	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Small-pox... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...	6	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup ..	8	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	2
Influenza	12	...	...	1	...	3	3	5	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	4	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	2
Meningitis	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	43	...	...	2	10	18	8	5	7
Other Tuberculous Diseases	5	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	1
Cancer, malignant disease	75	...	...	...	...	5	36	34	15
Rheumatic Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diabetes	7	...	1	...	1	...	3	2	...
Cerebral Hæmorrhage ...	22	...	1	...	...	2	6	13	4
Organic Heart Disease ...	62	4	...	1	2	3	16	36	7
Arterio Sclerosis... ..	4	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	1
Bronchitis	70	8	3	1	...	2	11	45	8
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	49	6	6	2	1	8	10	16	5
Other diseases of Respiratory Organs (Pleurisy)	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Ulcerated Stomach, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa and Enteritis...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Appendicitis & Typhlitis	4	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	4
Cirrhosis of Liver	4	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	2
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	15	...	...	...	1	2	6	6	3
Puerperal Fever	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Other accidents & diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth...	36	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Suicide	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	—
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	10	...	...	...	3	3	3	1	3
Other Defined Diseases...	175	7	6	2	3	9	39	109	38
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	14	2	1	...	...	2	3	6	5
Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Totals	640	67	24	22	25	68	152	282	115

TABLE II.—Infant Mortality.

1924. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

Causes of Death.			Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All Causes	Certified	...	19	5	8	4	36	10	5	4	6	61
	Uncertified	...	3	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	6
Measles			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough			...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	5
Diphtheria and Croup			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis, <i>not Tuberculous</i>			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions			1	...	...	1	2	1	1	1	...	5
Laryngitis			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis			...	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	1	8
Pneumonia (all forms)			...	1	1	...	2	1	1	1	1	6
Diarrhoea			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gastritis			...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Suffocation, overlaying			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformations			3	...	...	1	4	2	...	1	...	7
Premature birth			11	3	5	...	19	2	...	...	...	21
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus			6	1	1	1	9	3	...	...	...	12
Other causes			1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	2
Totals			22	5	8	4	39	13	5	4	6	67

Nett Births in the year.

{legitimate, 860.
illegitimate, 39.

Nett Deaths in the year of {legitimate infants, 61.
illegitimate infants, 6.

Infantile Mortality = 74.5.

